

City and County Borough of Lincoln



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 4 9

BY

M. L. BERY, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

---

*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,  
Lincoln.*



City Health Department,

Lincoln.

June, 1950.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the City during 1949.

This is my twentieth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health.

The Report is in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 which requires that the report should include a review of the working of all the local health services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, that is, Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation, Ambulance Services, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Ambulance Help and Health Centres. It should also include sections on Dental Treatment, Mental Health, Food Poisoning, Water, Meat and Other Foods, matters coming under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act and deal briefly with other matters concerning Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

I am glad to report that all medical clinics and treatment centres dealing with the Health Services were available during 1949 as in the previous year and these were of great assistance in looking after the health of the citizens.

The importance of early diagnosis in the treatment of tuberculous patients and the examination of contacts of notified cases continued to be emphasised during the year. X-ray examinations of the chest are of great importance in early detection of this disease and it is hoped that a mass radiography unit will be made available in Lincoln during the next year. The number of tuberculosis notifications was 84 as compared with 85 in the previous year and the deaths numbered 39 as compared with 35 during last year.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the treatment of Venereal Diseases and efforts were continued to maintain close co-operation with the medical staff of the clinic. The total number of Lincoln patients diagnosed to be suffering from Venereal Disease was 57 as compared with 46 in the previous year. The increase in the numbers was mainly due to Gonorrhoea.

At the end of the year 74.6% of the child population under 15 years of age had been immunised against Diphtheria compared with 70.9% at the end of last year. The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year was 2 as compared with 21 during last year. This is the lowest incidence recorded in Lincoln.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 422 as compared with 300 last year.

All parents are urged to have their children immunised against Diphtheria and vaccinated against Smallpox.

During the year the Ambulance Service was extended to the full and the co-operation of the hospital authorities and the medical practitioners was sought in an endeavour to avoid unnecessary journeys. It was decided in the latter part of the year to increase the number of vehicles and personnel.

There were 9 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the latter part of the year. There were no deaths certified from this cause. Owing to the presence of Poliomyelitis, operations for tonsils and adenoids ceased on 9th September and they had not recommenced at the end of the year.

There were 4 isolated cases of Food Poisoning ; all the patients recovered. It is of the utmost importance that persons engaged in the preparation of food should pay every attention to personal cleanliness. During the year a special investigation was made of all food premises and opportunity was taken to emphasise the need for strict personal hygiene, particularly the washing of hands after using the sanitary convenience.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council for their keen interest in the various problems put before them in connection with the health of the City and express my thanks to all staffs engaged in the work of the Health Services for their interest and devotion to the work entrusted to them.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. L. BERY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The services provided in connection with the care of mothers and young children were on similar lines to previous years and the clinics provided by the Local Health Authority at the end of the year were as follows :—

### Infant Welfare Clinics.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays Wednesdays Fridays	} 2—4 p.m.
St. Helen's Hall, Skellingthorpe Road .. ..	Mondays	
St. Giles' Methodist Church Hall, Addison Drive ..	Thursdays	

### Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays	9.30—12 noon
---------------------------------------------------	----------	--------------

### Birth Control Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	1st and 3rd Mondays each month	} 2.30 p.m.

### Light Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays Thursdays	} 2—4 p.m.

Particulars of the work undertaken at these clinics are as follows :—

### Infant Welfare Clinics.

	1949	1948
Total No. of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year .. .. .	2,587	2,874
No. of children attending for the first time during the year :—		
(a) Under 1 year .. .. .	864	931
(b) Between 1 and 5 years .. .. .	84	56
Total No. of attendances during the year :—		
(a) Under 1 year .. .. .	10,909	12,635
(b) Between 1 and 5 years .. .. .	4,562	5,387

The position with regard to the existing establishment of infant welfare clinics was reviewed during the year and owing to difficulties in providing staff for additional clinics and in finding suitable premises, it was decided to defer for the present any supplementation of the infant welfare services.

**Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.**

	<i>Ante-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>1949 Totals</i>	<i>1948 Totals</i>
Total No. of women who attended during the year	379	25	404	838
No. of women who attended for the first time	330	22	352	826
Total No. of attendances	1,086	33	1,119	3,348

It is of interest to record that the number of women attending the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic has decreased by approximately 50% since the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act. It is assumed that a larger proportion of women are now seeking advice from their private doctor, and that those women booked for confinement in the City Maternity Home are attending the Clinics held at the Home under the organisation of the Regional Hospital Board.

**Birth Control Clinic.**

At this clinic advice is given to married women in whose case a future pregnancy would be injurious to their health.

	<i>1949</i>	<i>1948</i>
Total No. of Lincoln women who attended during the year .. .. .	55	34
No. of women who attended for the first time during the year .. .. .	47	31
Total No. of attendances of Lincoln women	112	75

**Light Clinic.**

	<i>1949</i>	<i>1948</i>
Total No. of cases treated during the year ..	103	179
No. of cases treated for the first time during the year .. .. .	54	125
Total No. of attendances .. .. .	1,615	3,141

During 1949, treatment at this Clinic was confined to children under school-age, but in previous years, patients under other sections of the Health Service such as school children and tuberculous cases also attended.

**Supply of Welfare Foods.**

Dried Milk and other infant foods are made available, on payment, for the convenience of mothers attending the clinics ; in addition, by arrangement with the Ministry of Food, cod liver oil, orange juice and National Dried Milk are distributed, on their behalf, to the priority classes concerned.

**Day Nursery.**

The Newland Day Nursery continued to be available during the year, accommodation being provided for 40 children (16 in the 0-2 years group and 24 in the 2-5 years group).

Admissions, as in previous years, were confined to children whose mothers were compelled to work for financial reasons, though the home

conditions and health of a child were also taken into consideration when filling any vacancy at the Nursery.

There was a steady increase during the year in the number of children on the waiting list. On 31st December, 1948 there were 30 children and on 31st December, 1949, there were 56 ; of these 22 were under 2 years of age and 34 were aged 3-5 years. Mothers with children under 2 years of age were not encouraged to apply for nursery accommodation.

Some concern was felt that owing to shortage of nursery accommodation a number of deserving cases could not be assisted and consideration was given to the possibility of providing an additional day nursery. The matter was deferred, however, for the time being.

Since January, 1947, the Newland Nursery has been a training centre for students taking the Nursery Nurse's Certificate. Owing to the closure of nursery classes in Lincoln, however, difficulty was anticipated in obtaining posts in, or near, the City for trained nursery nurses, and it was decided to terminate the training scheme in December, 1949.

### Care of Premature Infants and Illegitimate Children.

The Health Visitors continued to give special attention to premature infants and illegitimate children.

The arrangements for a heated basket and a trained nurse from the City Maternity Home to go with the ambulance when a premature infant required institutional care were continued during the year, and the Maternity Home continued to notify discharges so that early visits could be paid by Health Visitors.

The number of premature infants notified was as follows :—

	1949	1948
Born at home .. .. .	22	32
Born in hospital or nursing home .. .. .	32	41
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 73
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### The Children Act, 1948.

The Children Act makes the Council responsible, through a special committee, for the care and welfare of children deprived of normal home life. This committee, known as the Children Committee, is now responsible for the discharge of the Council's functions under this Act.

Co-operation is being maintained with the Children's Officer regarding the general medical supervision of children coming within the purview of the Act and as to the suitability of prospective homes for receiving children for reward or adoption. Brief details of the work undertaken in this connection during 1949 are as follows :—

Home conditions investigated by Health Visitors :—

For proposed adoption .. .. .	12
For boarding-out .. .. .	13
Special reports .. .. .	2
	<hr/> 27
	<hr/>

## MIDWIFERY

The number of cases attended by the Municipal District Midwives during the last five years was as follows :—

				<i>As Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	..	..	..	304	114	418
1948	..	..	..	369	133	502
1947	..	..	..	447	107	554
1946	..	..	..	445	137	582
1945	..	..	..	442	151	593

During 1949, they paid 10,101 visits as compared with 7,348 during 1948.

Medical aid was summoned in 99 cases in 1949 and in 219 cases during the previous year.

Gas/air analgesia was administered by the Municipal District Midwives in 231 cases, giving a percentage of 55.2 of total cases, as compared with 225 cases in 1948 (44.8%).

In July 1949, a scheme was inaugurated whereby the Matron of the City Maternity Home referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation, cases seeking admission to the Maternity Home, on the grounds that the home conditions were not suitable or convenient for the confinement to take place there.

During the period 15th July to 31st December, 1949, 164 cases were investigated by the District Midwives and of these, 95 were recommended for admission to the Maternity Home on environmental and/or socio-logical grounds.

The Local Health Authority is the local supervising authority for the purposes of the Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1936. Statistics relating to maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area, other than those attended by the Municipal District Midwives, are as follows :—

				<i>As Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurses</i>	1949 <i>Total</i>	1948 <i>Total</i>
Cases attended :—							
(a)	By midwives employed in						
	Institutions .. ..	81	919	1,000	999		
(b)	By domiciliary midwife in						
	private practice ..	10	14	24	47		
	Totals .. ..	91	933	1,024	1,046		

## HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Health Visitors paid 2,982 visits in respect of children under the age of 1 year and 5,175 visits in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. The comparable figures for 1948 were 3,607 and 4,856 respectively.

In addition, 324 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to other cases. These included visits to homes of persons suffering from illness, to an expectant mother, in connection with the adoption and boarding-out of children, applications for admission of children to the Day Nursery and cases notified under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations.

The total number of visits paid during the year was 8,481 as compared with 8,710 visits during 1948.

## HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service continued to be available to patients being nursed in their homes. After consultation with the Lincoln District Nursing Association, it was agreed by the Local Health Authority to take over the nursing staff of the Association from 5th July, 1948 and from that date the Service has been operated directly by the Local Health Authority.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the year :—

No. of cases on register on 1st January	..	..	98
No. of new cases dealt with :—			
(a) Surgical	..	..	154
(b) Medical	..	..	663
(c) Tuberculosis	..	..	14
		—	831
No. of cases removed from register as :—			
(a) Transferred to hospital, left the district, etc.			109
(b) Died	..	..	168
(c) Treatment completed	..	..	538
		—	815
No. of cases on register on 31st December	..		114

The total number of cases attended during the year was 929 and the total number of visits paid was 21,874.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### Vaccination.

The Local Health Authority provides facilities for vaccination, if so desired by the parents, by general practitioners taking part in the Authority's Scheme, as well as by the Local Health Authority's medical staff at their clinics. The majority of general practitioners in the City were taking part in this Scheme at the end of the year.

A summary of the work undertaken during the year is as follows :—

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	<i>1949 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff at clinics :—					
Vaccinations ..	65	63	39	3	170
Re-Vaccinations ..	—	—	—	—	—
By General Practitioners :—					
Vaccinations ..	96	80	15	19	210
Re-Vaccinations ..	—	5	5	32	42
Totals .. ..	161	148	59	54	422

The total number of children vaccinated during 1948 was 300.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

Arrangements for the diphtheria immunisation of children continued during the year, and, to suit the convenience of parents, facilities were available at the Local Health Authority's clinics, and in the case of school children, at the school clinic and at the school they attended.

As with vaccination, the facilities included the participation of general practitioners in the arrangements for the diphtheria immunisation of children. The majority of general practitioners in the City were taking part in these arrangements at the end of the year.

Particulars of the children dealt with during the year are as follows :—

#### *Primary Immunisation.*

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>1949 Total</i>	<i>1948 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	568	291	859	1,101
By General Practitioners ..	302	11	313	75
Totals .. ..	870	302	1,172	1,176

#### *Re-inforcing Doses.*

	<i>1949</i>	<i>1948</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff ..	1,231	863
By General Practitioners .. ..	24	21
Totals .. ..	1,255	884

At the end of the year 74.6% of the child population below 15 years of age had been immunised against Diphtheria, as compared with 70.9% at the end of 1948.

In the course of their visits to parents, the Health Visitors continued to emphasise the value and importance of vaccination and diphtheria immunisation, and advise mothers to arrange to have their children inoculated at the appropriate ages.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The City Ambulance Service continued to be available during the year to patients in the City, and, by arrangement with the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils, to patients in a number of villages in an area approximately corresponding to within a radius of 12 miles from the City Centre.

Particulars of the work undertaken during the year are as follows :—

		<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Lindsey</i>	<i>Kesteven</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Journeys	..	8084	935	2280	11299
No. of Patients	..	13235	1096	2877	17208
Mileage	.. ..	80209	18925	42295	141429

Included in the Lincoln journeys were 441 for the transport of gas/air analgesia and 71 for disinfection after cases of infectious diseases.

During the previous year, the number of journeys undertaken was 7,287 and the mileage covered was 76,317. During 1949, therefore, the journeys undertaken increased by 55.1% and the mileage covered by 85.3%.

As regards the Lincoln cases, the following statistics give some indication of the type of calls dealt with :—

Street Accidents and Street Illnesses	..	551
Hospital Admissions	.. ..	924
Out-Patient Attendances	.. ..	6,101
Inter-Hospital Transfers	.. ..	290
Hospital Discharges	.. ..	1,072
Infectious Disease Cases	.. ..	115
Maternity Cases	.. ..	339
Occupation Centre Cases	.. ..	3,843
Total	.. ..	<u>13,235</u>

In 18 cases, where long journeys were involved, part of the journey was undertaken by railway, by special arrangement with the railway authorities.

Throughout the year, the Service was extended to the full and involved considerable strain on both personnel and vehicles. Consideration was given at various times during the year to means whereby duplication of journeys could be avoided and the co-operation of hospital authorities and medical practitioners was sought in an endeavour to avoid unnecessary journeys.

The total number of vehicles on the strength of the Ambulance Service on 31st December, 1949 was 5 ambulances and 3 sitting-case cars. In an effort to ease the strain on the personnel, four additional driver/attendants were engaged bringing the total staff on 31st December, 1949, to 21.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, - CARE AND AFTER CARE

### Tuberculosis.

Adequate ventilation, housing, nourishment, and the avoidance of financial and other worries are of great importance to the well-being of tuberculous patients. Every effort was continued by the Department to assist tuberculous patients with these principles in mind.

The following are details of the work of the Tuberculosis Visitors and of assistance provided for the care and after care of tuberculous patients and their families :—

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 4,337 domiciliary visits to investigate the patients' home circumstances, to arrange for contacts to attend for examination and to give advice on precautions to be taken against the spread of infection. During 1948, the number of such visits paid was 3,379. The Visitors also continued to attend the clinics now administered by the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit and during the year they attended 154 sessions.

The payment of maintenance and other allowances to tuberculous patients is now being provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and co-operation was maintained during the year with the local office of the National Assistance Board with regard to patients in need of financial assistance.

Patients were encouraged and assisted to obtain extra nourishment by way of increased milk supplies, and where any financial hardship resulted, the co-operation of the National Assistance Board was sought with a view to the granting of an extra allowance for this purpose.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, workshops or village settlements for tuberculous patients may be provided by the Local Health Authority. The question of such provision was under consideration towards the end of 1948, and in March, 1949, a conference of local health authorities in this Region was convened by the Nottinghamshire County Council to discuss the question of the development of their Sherwood Village Settlement on a regional basis. A further conference was held in July, and at the end of the year a draft scheme was in course of preparation for the establishment of a Regional Joint Board for the management of the settlement.

The Health Committee continued to give special consideration to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in overcrowded or unsuitable housing conditions and referred particular cases to the Housing Committee for priority consideration.

The position was as follows :—

Awaiting rehousing on 1st January, 1949	..	11
Recommended for rehousing during the year		16
Rehoused during the year	.. ..	11
Removed from the priority list (died)	.. ..	2
Awaiting rehousing on 31st December, 1949	..	14

Suitable cases under supervision at home are loaned open-air shelters. One such case was assisted during the year.

Where necessary, home nursing equipment, invalid chairs, beds, bedding, clothing, etc., have been provided or loaned during the year to tuberculous patients.

The Department has continued to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour and National Service for placing tuberculous patients fit for part-time or full-time work in suitable employment and for appropriate cases to be admitted to the Disabled Persons Register.

At the commencement of the year a scheme was inaugurated for the provision of Occupational Therapy for suitable cases under treatment at home. Under this scheme, materials for rug-making, knitting, embroidery, etc. were supplied at specially reduced charges. A number of male patients were anxious to supplement their income by selling hand-made rugs but certain difficulties were experienced in disposing of the completed articles. At the end of the year, twelve patients were undertaking rug-making and sixteen were occupied in embroidery and knitting.

#### **Venereal Diseases.**

The services of the Social Welfare Worker were available in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinics until May, 1949, when she resigned her appointment. During the period January to May, 1949, the Social Welfare Worker attended 37 clinic sessions, and paid 33 visits for the tracing of contacts and follow-up of defaulters.

#### **Prevention of Blindness.**

The work in connection with prevention of blindness and the care and after care of the blind is now undertaken by the Council's Welfare Department under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Co-operation was maintained during the year, however, between the two Departments.

The statistics for the year are as follows :—

#### **CASES ON REGISTER.**

No. on Register on 1st January .. ..	117
No. certified during year .. ..	18
No. transferred from other areas .. ..	3
No. who died .. ..	11
No. transferred to other areas .. ..	2
No. remaining on Register on 31st December ..	125

#### **OBSERVATION CASES.**

No. under observation on 1st January .. ..	15
No. of new cases who came under observation during year .. ..	4
No. removed from observation .. ..	3
No. under observation on 31st December ..	16

### **Cancer, Care and After care of Epileptics, the Hard of Hearing, the Aged and Infirm.**

The major portion of the work undertaken in connection with the care and after care of persons in these categories passed to the Council's Welfare Department under Part III of the National Assistance Act, but co-operation was maintained during the year with this Department.

### **After care of patients following discharge from Hospitals.**

The Department is prepared to undertake the follow-up of cases who need special care and attention at home after discharge from hospital and who are specially referred to the Department by the hospital staffs for this purpose. Very few cases, however, have been so referred by hospitals during the year under review.

### **Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.**

Efforts were continued during the year to arrange for the establishment of a central store from which nursing equipment and apparatus could be loaned or provided for the use of patients being confined or nursed at home.

During the latter part of the year a scheme had been formulated by the Council in which the Lincoln division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade would operate a comforts depot on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

This scheme was awaiting approval of the Minister of Health at the end of the year.

### **Health Education.**

The services of the Central Council for Health Education were available to the Department as in previous years, and posters and leaflets on various health matters continued to be displayed and distributed. The chief subjects dealt with were Diphtheria Immunisation, Vaccination, Health of the Mother and Child, Healthy Childhood, Clean Hands—Safe Food, Flies, Sleep, Measles, Influenza, Coughs and Sneezes, Infantile Paralysis.

In April it was decided to take advantage of the offer of the Central Council for Health Education to supply on extended and indefinite loan an exhibition stand for the display of educational topics.

The distribution of the monthly issue of the "Better Health" booklet, which contains useful articles on health matters, was recommenced in December, 1949.

The medical, nursing, sanitary and other staff of the Health Department continued to take every opportunity to give advice on prevention of illness, care and after care and on general hygienic methods.

## **HOME HELP SERVICE**

This Service, known as the City of Lincoln and Women's Voluntary Service Home Help Service, was inaugurated in March, 1947, to provide domestic assistance for maternity, sick and infirm cases in their homes. The services of a Home Help are provided only on the recommendation of a doctor, district nurse, hospital nurse or upon the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications for a reduction in the charge made for this Service are dealt with by the Health (Necessitous Cases) Sub-Committee.

Under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, this service was continued and during 1949, 145 cases were provided with a Home Help. The various types of cases assisted were as follows :—

	1949	1948
Maternity .. ..	30	36
Sickness .. ..	59	63
Tuberculosis .. ..	6	6
Aged and Infirm ..	50	50
Totals .. ..	145	155

Efforts were continued during the year to recruit additional suitable women for the Service and at the end of the year 10 were engaged in full or part-time duties.

It was possible to provide some assistance in all deserving cases though in some instances only the minimum help could be supplied owing to shortage of staff. The service was particularly appreciated by many old-age pensioners to whom the help was given free of charge, and by mothers with large families for assistance given during the lying-in period.

## HEALTH CENTRES

Local Health Authorities have not yet been asked by the Ministry of Health to submit any proposals for the provision of Health Centres.

Consultations have, however, taken place between the Local Health Authority and the Lincoln Executive Council and a decision was reached as to the siting of two Health Centres.

## DENTAL TREATMENT

The Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children continued to be provided at the Dental Clinic at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The full-time Dental Officer-in-Charge also carried out work in connection with school children at this Clinic.

The work of the Dental Clinic for 1949 is summarised in the following report of the Dental Officer :—

Numbers Provided with Dental Care :—

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	137	137	137	137
Children under five	180	178	178	178

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided :—

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling treatment.</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment.</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	270	78	22	193	119	—	290	5	15	47
Children under five	270	—	108	127	71	267	—	—	—	—

Whilst dental treatment was offered at the Clinic to all expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the majority of cases treated were those referred by the Medical Officer from the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

The total number of cases examined during 1949 was 317 as compared with 266 in 1948.

The facilities for radiography were available as in previous years, arrangements being made for any patient requiring a dental x-ray to attend by appointment at the surgery of a private dentist in the City.

The arrangements for the provision of dentures were continued during the year, the impressions and fittings being undertaken by the Dental Officer and the mechanical work by the Lindum Dental Laboratory.

## MENTAL HEALTH

### Administration.

As from 5th July, 1948, the Local Health Authority has been responsible for carrying out the functions under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946. All mental health matters were dealt with during 1949 by the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee which consisted of 6 Council members and 3 co-opted members, and met monthly.

### Staff Employed in the Mental Health Service.

Two Medical Officers of the Council, with previous mental health experience, were available during the year and the services of two Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals and one Medical Superintendent of a Mental Deficiency Colony were available for special cases.

The two Mental Health Workers, who are also designated "Authorised Officers" were responsible for visiting and for the supervision of patients at home and for taking initial proceedings under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

There is one Occupation Centre with a staff of one Supervisor, one Guide Assistant and one Home Teacher (part-time).

### Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees.

A definite scheme for co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees had not been formulated by the end of the year but contact was maintained with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions, and arrangements existed whereby assistance in the supervision of patients "on trial" or "on licence" was given by the Mental Health Workers on the request of the Medical Superintendents.

### Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

There were no special duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

At the beginning of the year, the National Association for Mental Health asked the Local Health Authority to take over the supervision of four ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases as, owing to re-organisation, the Association could no longer undertake this supervision.

### Training of Mental Health Workers.

Arrangements were made by the Sheffield University for two Courses of lectures on the Mental Health Services. The first of these Courses commenced in November, 1948, at which the Senior Mental Health Worker attended, and the second Course commenced in July, 1949, at which the second Mental Health Worker attended.

### Account of work undertaken in the community during the year.

UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

The general services provided under this Section were also available to patients suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness. During the year the Mental Health Workers paid 92 visits, the majority of which were to ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases.

UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890—1930.

No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals .. .. .	50
No. of cases investigated and found " not subject to be dealt with " .. .. .	32
No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospital outside Lincoln area (patient " on trial " relapsed whilst in Lincoln area) ..	1
No. of visits made by Authorised Officers .. .. .	142

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1949.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives Found to be " Subject to be dealt with " :—			
(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	11	4	15
Aged 16 years and over ..	43	34	77
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	5	—	5
(c) In " places of safety " ..	—	—	—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	12	3	15
Aged 16 years and over ..	12	14	26
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be “ subject to be dealt with ”	83	55	138
<hr/>			
No. of cases included in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution, <i>Male</i> (5) <i>Female</i> (1) <i>Total</i> (6).			
2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present “ Subject to be dealt with,” but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained :—			
Under 16 years of age ..	3	—	3
Aged 16 years and over ..	27	31	58
TOTAL number of mental defectives 1 plus 2 .. .. .	113	86	199

### Particulars of cases reported during the year 1949.

#### 1. ASCERTAINMENT.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act 1944) :—			
i. Under Section 57 (3) .. ..	4	1	5
ii. Under Section 57 (5) .. ..			
On leaving special schools ..	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools ..	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1949 and found to be “ subject to be dealt with ” .. .. .	1	3	4
Total ascertained defectives found to be to be “subject to be dealt with ” during the year .. .. .	5	4	9
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1949 who are not at present “ subject to be dealt with ” .. .. .	5	3	8
Total number of cases reported during the year .. .. .	10	7	17

## 2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be “subject to be dealt with”—	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
i. Admitted to Institutions ..	2	3	5
ii. Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
iii. Taken to “places of safety” ..	—	—	—
iv. Placed under Statutory Super- vision .. .. .	3	1	4
v. Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
vi. Action not yet taken .. ..	—	—	—

Total ascertained defectives found to be “subject to be dealt with” .. ..	5	4	9
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

(b) Cases not at present subject to be dealt with—			
i. Placed under Voluntary Super- vision .. .. .	5	3	8
ii. Later found not to be defective	—	—	—
iii. Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
iv. Action unnecessary .. ..	—	—	—
v. Action not yet taken .. ..	—	—	—

Total cases not at present “subject to be with” .. .. .	5	3	8
------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

Number of Mental Defectives in Institutions,  
under Community Care, including Voluntary  
Supervision, or in “Places of Safety” on 1st  
January, 1949, who have ceased to be under  
any of these forms of care during 1949—

(a) Ceased to be under care .. ..	4	3	7
(b) Died, removed from the area, or lost sight of .. .. .	9	5	14
Total .. .. .	13	8	21

Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health  
Authority.

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1949 :—		
(i) After marriage .. .. .	..	Nil
(ii) While unmarried .. .. .	..	Nil
(b) Number who have married during 1949 :—	Males ..	Nil
	Females ..	!

Number of domiciliary visits made by Mental Health Workers  
during 1949 .. .. . 490

Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff—

(a) For certification .. .. .	..	11
(b) For re-examination or special report .. ..	..	1

**Training.**

## NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES RECEIVING TRAINING :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) In day-training centres—			
Under 16 years of age ..	7	3	10
Aged 16 years and over ..	11	8	19
(b) At home .. .. .	1	5	6
	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	19	16	35
	—	—	—

**Occupation Centre.**

The Occupation Centre, Westgate was available as in previous years for the training of mental defectives.

Consideration was given during the year to the possibility of segregation of the defectives according to age and for this purpose, efforts were made to obtain the use of an additional room at the Centre. Unfortunately, these efforts were not successful.

In September, 1949, in order to relieve a vehicle of the Ambulance Service, arrangements were made for a single decker omnibus of the Corporation Transport Department to undertake the conveyance of the defectives to and from the Centre.

During the year arrangements were made for the Home Teacher to attend a Refresher Course organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES****Diphtheria.**

The number of diphtheria notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
6	18	19	21	2

There were no deaths in the year.

**Scarlet Fever.**

There was a decrease in the number of notifications received as compared with the previous year.

Out of the 51 cases notified, 15 were provided with hospital treatment and 36 were treated at home.

The disease was generally mild in character.

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
162	79	48	96	51

There were no deaths in the year.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
3	2	3	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

**Typhoid Fever.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

**Para-Typhoid Fever.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
—	3	1	1	—

There were no deaths in the year.

**Dysentery.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
26	9	2	2	2

There were no deaths in the year.

**Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
4	4	13	3	9

There were no deaths in the year.

**Erysipelas.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
5	3	5	5	7

There were no deaths in the year.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

**Malaria.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
9	—	—	—	1

There were no deaths in the year.

**Pneumonia.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
50	69	45	63	54

The deaths attributed to this cause numbered 26 in the year.

**Smallpox.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths in the year.

**Chickenpox.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
193	180	87	686	320

There were no deaths in the year.

**Measles.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
466	83	489	933	47

There were no deaths in the year.

**Whooping Cough.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
44	65	167	319	86

There was 1 death in the year.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
6	6	4	1	2

There was no impairment of vision in both cases.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

The number of notifications during the last five years was :—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
9	9	21	11	15

**SCABIES**

Thorngate Clinic, which was taken over for the treatment of scabies by the Health Department during 1944, was available during 1949.

In dealing with scabies, efforts were continued to arrange for all the members of an infected family to be treated at the same time.

In connection with school children, the percentages found to be suffering from scabies during the last five years were :—

1945	..	..	..	3.2%
1946	..	..	..	2.5%
1947	..	..	..	1.5%
1948	..	..	..	2.1%
1949	..	..	..	0.76%

It is interesting to note that the prevalence of scabies now appears to have reverted to the pre-war level, which in the years 1933 to 1939 varied between 0.6% and 0.2%.

## ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1947

These Regulations, relating to the notification of acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years resident in the administrative County of Lincoln (parts of Lindsey), and the County Boroughs of Bristol, Grimsby, Lincoln and Sheffield, came into operation on 1st October, 1947.

During 1949, two cases (males) were notified in the City and both attended the Joint Heart and Rheumatism Clinic held monthly at 30, Lindum Road, Lincoln.

The clinical classification of these cases is as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without heart disease .. ..	2	—	2
2. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)			
(a) with polyarthritis .. ..	—	—	—
(b) with chorea .. ..	—	—	—
3. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent) .. ..	—	—	—
4. Rheumatic Chorea (Alone) .. ..	—	—	—
Total .. ..	2	—	2

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 84 (68 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary) as compared with 85 (71 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

The number of primary notifications received during the last five years was :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pulmonary .. ..	64	59	106	71	68
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	23	13	13	14	16
	—	—	—	—	—
	87	72	119	85	84

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the last five years was :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pulmonary .. ..	31	39	45	30	35
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	9	3	5	5	4
	—	—	—	—	—
	40	42	50	35	39

As from 5th July, 1948, the work of the Tuberculosis Clinics passed to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and in August, 1949, the Clinics which had previously been held at the City Health Department were transferred to the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit, Mint Lane, Lincoln.

During the year 182 persons were examined on account of their having been in contact with a tuberculous patient.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The responsibility for the treatment of Venereal Diseases passed to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948. The clinics however, continued to be held on confidential lines at the City Health Department and during 1949, 158 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of these, 57 proved to be suffering from Venereal Diseases and 101 from Non-Venereal Conditions.

The number of new cases of definite Venereal Disease amongst patients domiciled in the City who came under treatment for the first time during the last five years was :—

				<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Soft Chancre</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1945	..	..	..	23	—	42	65
1946	..	..	..	67	—	66	133
1947	..	..	..	33	—	57	90
1948	..	..	..	27	—	19	46
1949	..	..	..	28	—	29	57

## WATER

The chlorination of the water supply was continued during the year.

Samples for bacteriological analyses were taken each week from the boreholes in use and from the water passing into supply after chlorination and have shown satisfactory results. Two samples were submitted during the year for chemical analyses and there was no noticeable variation in the chemical characteristics of the water.

There was no action necessary on account of contamination by lead.

The great majority of the houses are supplied direct from public water mains but in the case of the remainder, there is only a tap in the yard for the common use of one or more houses.

The water supply was constant and remained satisfactory in quality and quantity.

## HOUSING

The total number of houses erected in the City was :—

		1949	1948
(a)	By the Local Authority ..	240	298
(b)	By private enterprise ..	65	18
		—	—
	Total .. ..	305	316
		—	—

## FOOD POISONING

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

Eight isolated cases or suspected cases were notified, however, and of these four were confirmed as food poisoning. The infecting organism in all four cases was salmonella typhi-murium. In only one case was it found possible to obtain suspected food for examination, and this proved negative.

## CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

During the last quarter of 1949 a special inspection was made of food premises where food intended for human consumption was prepared for sale or sold, or offered or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale.

Licensed catering establishments open to the general public and those not open to the general public were inspected together with hotels, school kitchens, grocers shops and butchers shops. In every instance the opportunity was taken of impressing on some responsible person, usually the manager of the establishment, the need for strict personal hygiene, particularly the washing of hands after using the sanitary convenience.

## SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section during the year.

There were two cases, however, where action may have been necessary under the Section but it was found possible to deal with them otherwise.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Population .. .. .	62,960	65,280	65,770	67,870	68,810
(mid-year estimates)					
Net Live Births .. ..	1,212	1,349	1,345	1,247	1,077
Still Births .. .. .	39	39	44	37	31
Net Deaths .. .. .	830	801	851	755	829
Marriages Solemnised ..	726	715	707	725	634
Live Birth Rate per 1,000					
population .. .. .	19.25	20.66	20.45	18.37	15.65
Legitimate .. .. .	16.79	18.66	18.85	16.97	14.55
Illegitimate .. ..	2.46	2.01	1.60	1.40	1.10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000					
population .. .. .	0.62	.060	0.67	0.55	0.45
Legitimate .. .. .	0.57	0.52	0.58	0.52	0.42
Illegitimate .. ..	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.03
Death Rate per 1,000					
population .. .. .	13.34	12.27	12.94	11.12	11.56
Maternal Mortality Rate, per					
1,000 total (live and still)					
births .. .. .	1.60	0.00	1.44	1.56	1.80
Infant Mortality Rate per					
1,000 live births .. ..	57	43	33	28	33
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate,					
per 1,000 population ..	0.64	0.64	0.76	0.52	0.57
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000					
population .. .. .	1.78	1.67	1.85	1.59	1.73

## COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS WITH RATES FOR THE COUNTRY GENERALLY

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs* and Great Towns in- cluding London	148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000— 50,000 at Census, 1931)	London	LINCOLN
<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population—</i>					
Live Births ..	16.7	18.7	18.0	18.5	15.65
Still Births ..	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.45
<i>Death rate per 1,000 population—</i>					
All causes ..	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	11.56
Enteric Fever ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza ..	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.22
<i>Rate per 1,000 live births—</i>					
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years ..	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.9
Deaths (all causes) under 1 year ..	32	37	30	29	33

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

### CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The sanitary section of the Health Department is responsible for the administration of certain parts of the various Public Health Acts and the following other Acts and Regulations made thereunder:—

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.  
Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1949.  
Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938.  
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.  
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.  
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.  
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.  
Rag Flock Act, 1911.  
Factories Act, 1937.

There is a staff of seven Sanitary Inspectors including the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

#### General Inspections.

	DWELLINGHOUSES				<i>Re-</i> <i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-</i> <i>Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	139	198
Re Contacts ..	..	..	..	..	104	18
Re Other Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	6	35

Re Complaints .. .. .	2,148	4,088
Re Housing Act, 1936.—Inspections .. ..	99	134
Re Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding provisions	82	—
Dirty .. .. .	27	24
Verminous .. .. .	39	18
Water supply .. .. .	1	—

## DRAINS

Inspected .. .. .	464	211
Tested { Colour .. .. .	84	9
{ Grenade .. .. .	28	—
{ Smoke .. .. .	66	—
{ Water .. .. .	9	—

## OTHER PREMISES

Canal Boats .. .. .	17	—
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	36	6
Houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. .	7	2
Factories .. .. .	44	20
Workplaces (as defined in P.H.A. 1936, Sec. 343)	1	—
Hospitals .. .. .	1	1
Interviews .. .. .	650	1
Moveable dwellings .. .. .	41	3
Offensive trades .. .. .	8	4
Plots of waste land .. .. .	31	12
Schools .. .. .	2	—
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, etc. .. ..	94	30
Smoke observations .. .. .	13	—
Stables, re accumulation of manure, etc. .. ..	4	3
Squatters .. .. .	90	—
Swimming Baths .. .. .	20	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals .. .. .	45	13
Theatres and Cinemas .. .. .	35	—
Unclassified Visits .. .. .	501	—
Wasps nests .. .. .	3	—
Public conveniences .. .. .	4	—
Rats .. .. .	20	19

## INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES

Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1948 ..	79
"    "    served .. .. .	265
"    "    complied with .. .. .	239
"    "    outstanding December 31st, 1949 ..	105
Informal Notices served .. .. .	812
"    "    complied with .. .. .	698
"    "    outstanding December 31st, 1949 ..	440
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department .. .. .	1137

A Panel of three local builders carry out work in default of compliance with notices under the Housing and Public Health Acts at current district building rates plus cost of materials.

**Housing.****INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—**

1	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	2,461
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	5,078
2	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	31
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	31
3	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	—
4	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	943

**REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—**

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	758
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

**ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—****A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	130
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	78
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	24

**B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	146
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	80
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	101

**C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	—

## D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	..	..	3
do. do. disinfested	..	..	3
No. of other houses found to be infested	..	..	30
do. do. disinfested	..	..	30

All the houses were successfully disinfested, a liquid insecticide, Zaldecide with D.D.T., being employed.

The Sanitary Inspectors take the opportunity as occasion may arise to advise tenants as to methods to be adopted to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

## Common Lodging Houses.

No. of Keepers	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of rooms used for sleeping	..	..	..	..	..	17
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	..	..	..	..	..	63

The Common Lodging Houses have been kept in conformity with the Byelaws.

## Swimming Baths.

The two Swimming Baths in the city are visited from time to time when in use and tests applied to determine the amount of free chlorine in the water.

All tests applied were satisfactory.

## Canal Boats.

Number of boats on the Register	..	..	..	50
„ „ inspections made	..	..	..	17
„ „ men on board	..	..	..	31
„ „ women on board	..	..	..	1
„ „ children on board	..	..	..	—
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	—
Cases of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	—
Detention of Boats for Cleansing	..	..	..	—
Number of Boats believed to be available	..	..	..	50
„ „ Motor propelled boats registered	..	..	..	2

No infringements of the Acts and Regulations were noted.

## Shops Acts.

Seventeen premises were visited and fourteen notices served in respect of infringements of the Acts. The majority of the notices served were for non-observance of the hours of closing during the winter months when Defence Regulations 60 A.B. was in operation.

### Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 and Infestation Order, 1943.

One Pests Officer and two Rodent Operatives are employed to deal with rat and mice infestation and a summary of the work is given below.

In the case of industrial and commercial premises the cost of disinfestation is recovered from the occupiers. Advice and service is given free to the occupiers of private dwellinghouses.

No. of premises visited	..	..	..	..	652
No. of visits	..	..	..	..	3075
No. of baits laid	..	..	..	..	11473
No. of bodies recovered (rats)	..	..	..	..	1416
No. of rats estimated to be poisoned	..	..	..	..	4312
(estimate based on weight of poison bait taken)					
No. of mice caught in traps	..	..	..	..	943

### Factories Act

#### Part I of the Act

#### INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	63	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	274	63	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
Total	338	64	3	—

#### CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. by In- spectors.	H.M. by In- spectors.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	5	4	—	4	—
Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	1	—	—	—
Total	8	9	—	6	—

*Part VIII of the Act—(Sections 110 and 111)*

## OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some Premises.	Notices served.	Prose- cutions.
Wearing apparel Making etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

During the year three samples of Fertiliser and seven of Feeding Stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. All the samples were satisfactory.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 TO 1949****CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT****Milk Supply.***Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.*

No. of milk distributors on the Register .. .. .	82
No. of Dairies on the Register .. .. .	14

*The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.*

No. of Dealers licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested "	.. .. .	11
------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------	----

*The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.*

No. of Dealers (Pasteuriser's) licences	..	..	2
No. of Dealers licences to use the designation " Pasteurised "	..	..	23
No. of Dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	..	..	23

201 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 190 were samples of designated milk and of these 23 failed to pass the tests prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1949. 11 undesignated milks were also submitted and 6 of these were found to be unsatisfactory.

All the samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

The following tables give the information in more detail :—

*Heat Treated Milk.*

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Passed Meth. Blue Test.</i>	<i>Phos- phat- ase.</i>	<i>Failed Meth. Blue Test.</i>	<i>Phos- phat- ase.</i>	<i>Passed. Turbidity</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>*Unsatisfact- ory Samples Per- No. centage</i>	
Pasteurised ..	87	70	84	—	3	—	—	3	3.44
Pasteurised (School)	37	34	34	1	3	—	—	4	10.81
Heat Treated ..	17	16	13	—	4	—	—	4	23.52
Sterilised ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ..	143	120	131	1	10	2	—	11	7. 80

All the samples taken were not submitted to both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. In the case of the Methylene Blue Test the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F on certain occasions.

#### *Milks other than Heat Treated.*

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed. Meth: Blue</i>	<i>Coli- form.</i>	<i>Failed. Meth: Blue.</i>	<i>Coli- form.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Samples Number</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) (Channel Islands)	5	5	4	—	1	1	20.00
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	19	18	14	1	5	5	26.31
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands)	4	4	1	—	3	3	75.00
Tuberculin Tested	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Accredited ..	13	11	10	2	3	3	23.07
Undesignated ..	11	6	7	5	4	6	54.54
Totals ..	58	50	42	8	16	18	31.03

#### *Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.*

24 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination. One sample of raw milk was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli and this case was referred to the Local Authority in whose area the milk was produced.

Pending the result of investigation arrangements were made through the Area Milk Officer, Ministry of Food, for the milk to be Pasteurised.

All the samples were examined at the Department of Pathology, City General Hospital, Sheffield.

#### **Food and Drug Samples.**

288 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 240 samples genuine and 48 samples adulterated. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 4.24.

The details of the samples procured, the number adulterated, and the administrative action taken are given below.

<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adul- terated.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk .. .. .	75	132	171	36	207
Ice Cream .. .. .	—	24	24	—	24
Baking Powder .. .. .	1	2	1	2	3
Self Raising Flour .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Tea .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Liquid Coffee and Chicory					
Essence .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Apricot jam .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Cake Flour .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Pastries .. .. .	—	6	6	—	6
Mint Sauce .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Salad Cream .. .. .	—	3	3	—	3
Tomato Paste .. .. .	—	1	—	1	1
Custard Powder .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Beef Sausage Meat .. .. .	1	—	—	1	1
Pork Sausage .. .. .	1	2	1	2	3
Beef Sausage .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Pork Sausage Meat .. .. .	—	1	—	1	1
Potted Meat Paste .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Cornish Pasties .. .. .	1	—	—	1	1
Meat Pie .. .. .	1	—	—	1	1
Apple Pie .. .. .	1	—	1	—	1
Tomato Ketchup .. .. .	2	2	4	—	4
Sauce .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Tablets .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Greasing Compound .. .. .	—	1	—	1	1
Fat .. .. .	1	—	—	1	1
Humanised Trufood .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Haslet .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Mustard Cream .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Dessert Gelatine .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Pastry mix .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Sage and Onion Stuffing .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Raisin Wine .. .. .	1	1	1	1	2
Malted Milk .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Marzipan Fruits .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Glycerin .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Liquid Paraffin .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Totals .. .. .	85	203	240	48	288

#### *Adulterated Samples*

##### *(a) Administrative Action Taken.*

Of the 48 samples adulterated, 26 were taken informally and 22 formally. Formal samples were subsequently taken where informal sampling had indicated adulteration. In 12 such cases the formal samples proved genuine.

*(b) Legal Proceedings.*

Cornish Pasties. Contained 28.7% of fatty matter containing 19.8% of mineral oil of the consistency of soft paraffin.

Meat Pie. Contained 29.5% of fatty matter the fatty matter containing 17.6% of mineral oil of the consistency of Soft Paraffin.

Fat. Contained 29.2% of mineral oil of the consistency of Soft Paraffin.

The Vendor, who was also the manufacturer was fined £5 including costs.

Beef Sausage Meat. Contained not more than 39% of meat and was deficient in meat to the extent of 22%.

The vendor was fined £20 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Pork Sausage. Contained not more than 32.5% of meat and was deficient in meat to the extent of 35%.

The vendor was fined £20 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Milk. Contained 17.7% of added water. Freezing Point (Hortvet)  $-0.42^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The vendor was fined £1 10s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

*(c) Informal Action.*

Letters of warning were sent to vendors and in one case to a manufacturer, in respect of 5 samples of milk, one sample of raisin wine and one sample of baking powder.

Fat deficiencies in 6 milk samples were referred to the Milk Officer of the County Agricultural Executive Committee concerned, "Appeal to the Cow" samples having shewn similar deficiencies.

*Offences other than those indicated by Sampling.*

1. Selling one apple pie intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Pie was mouldy).  
Vendors fined £3 and £3 costs.
2. Exposing for sale one apple pie intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. (Pie was mouldy).  
Vendors fined £3 and £3 costs.
3. Selling one date square intended for, but unfit for human consumption. (Contained a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wire cut nail).  
The case against the vendors was dismissed on payment of 19 shillings costs.

*Ice Cream.*

No. of Premises registered for manufacture	..	..	15
No. of Premises registered for sale	..	..	118
No. of Premises registered for storage	..	..	1

117 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table shows the number of samples qualifying for each of four grades suggested as a provisional guide to the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream.

All samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>
1	4½ hours or more	62
2	2½—4 hours	23
3	½—2 hours	23
4	0	9
		<hr/> 117 <hr/>

In Ministry of Health Circular 69/47 dated 10.4.47 it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 and 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation. In each case where a sample fell within provisional grade 3 or 4 appropriate action was taken.

#### *Preserved Food.*

81 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

#### *Inspection of Meat and Other Foods—other than Horse Flesh.*

There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the City and three are used by the Ministry of Food, i.e. The City Abattoir and two Bacon Factories. The other two are not at present in use.

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the three slaughterhouses was 31,412.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis and other diseases in the various classes of animals.

	<i>Cattle excl.</i>					
	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	
Number killed .. ..	2,725	1,173	3,925	13,820	9,769	
Number inspected .. ..	2,725	1,173	3,925	13,820	9,769	
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	16	18	130	69	21	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. .. .	1,247	647	63	341	702	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis .. .. .	46.34	56.69	4.91	2.96	7.40	
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	16	38	17	—	29	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. .. .	536	530	7	—	726	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	20.25	48.42	0.61	—	7.72	

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows still continues to increase.

During the year, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sent to the Public Abattoir fourteen cows for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Since the centralization of slaughter commenced in the City in 1940, information has been given to the Local Authority concerned of all cases of tuberculosis found in cows on post-mortem examination.

After consideration by the Health Committee of the incidence of tuberculosis in bovines, representation was made to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The main conditions found under the heading "All Diseases except Tuberculosis" were—Inflammation, Immaturity, Injury, Moribund, Febrile, Septic Pericarditis, Septic Pneumonia, Septic Peritonitis, Emphysema, Actinomycosis, Fatty degeneration, Hydatid Cysts, Abscesses, Jaundice, Emaciation, Dropsy, Umbilical Pyaemia, Joint ill, Pyelonephritis, Swine Erysipelas, Johnes Disease, Distomatosis, Malignant Oedema, Angiomatosis, Cirrhosis and *Cysticercus bovis*.

### CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

In accordance with Ministry of Food Circular M.F. 5/48 dated 8th November, 1948, routine inspection for the detection of *Cysticercus Bovis* commenced on 15th November, 1948.

The first case found was on 1st February, 1949, and during the year ending 31st December, 1949, 95 cysts involving 93 animals were submitted for confirmation to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 74 cysts involving 72 animals were identified as *Cysticercus Bovis* and 21 cysts were not confirmed. The following table shows the incidence of infection.

<i>Bovines Slaughtered</i>		<i>No. infected with C. Bovis.</i>		<i>No. of Generalised Cases</i>	<i>Percentage infection of all Bovines.</i>
<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>		
1173	2725	6 (0.5%)	66 (2.4%)	Nil	1.85

The cysts were located as follows :—

Head—External masseter muscle	..	57
Head—Internal masseter muscle	..	8
Heart	.. .. .	5
Tongue	.. .. .	3
Diaphragm (Skirt)	.. .. .	1
		—
		74
		—

As each case\* was confirmed notification was at once sent to the Ministry of Food, The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Authority from whose area the animal was sent in for slaughter. The Ministry of Food do not now require notification of cases.

Enquiries made by Officers of Local Authorities at farms from which animals were sent for slaughter have not revealed any positive evidence that pasture or water supply have been polluted by human beings affected with the tape worm *Taenia Saginata*.

It is possible that prisoners of war and other foreign labour employed on farms may have been infected with the tape worm and contaminated pasture and water supply by indiscriminate defecation.

Of the 72 animals infected with *Cysticercus Bovis* :—

13 were home bred.

11 were Irish imported.

5 were probably Irish imported.

It was not possible to trace the origin of the remainder.

### *Horseflesh.*

There are two shops retailing horseflesh in the City.

The Slaughterhouses supplying this horseflesh are situated in the area of the North Kesteven Rural District Council. By arrangement with the North Kesteven Rural District Council, the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed an Inspector to that Council in July, 1941, and since that date he has inspected all horses slaughtered for human consumption.

<i>Occupier.</i>	<i>No. of Visits.</i>	<i>No. of carcasses inspected.</i>
Christopher's Slaughterhouse, } Waddington Low Fields. }	482	622
Hughes' Slaughterhouse, Skel- lingthorpe Ferry. }		

Approximate total weight of horseflesh and offal condemned as unfit for food and so disposed of as to prevent the same being used for human consumption :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>
Horseflesh .. ..	3	—	—
Offal .. ..	—	4	4
	—	—	—
	3	4	4
	—	—	—

*Inspections made at Food Shops and Places where Food is prepared or sold.*

Bakehouses .. .. .	16
Buffer Depots .. .. .	2
Canteens .. .. .	6
Cowsheds .. .. .	30
Dairies .. .. .	146
Food Inspections other than Meat	16,761
Food Premises (Section 13) .. .. .	218
Markets .. .. .	298
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	26
„ Fish .. .. .	14
„ Fried Fish and Chip .. .. .	43
„ Fruit and Vegetable .. .. .	2
„ General Provisions .. .. .	227
„ Horseflesh .. .. .	115
„ Ice Cream—Shops .. .. .	15
„ Manufacturers .. .. .	35
„ Dealers .. .. .	110
„ Milk .. .. .	50
„ Tripe .. .. .	4
„ Others, Railway Stations, Cafes .. .. .	11
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	985
Warehouses .. .. .	10
Food Poisoning Investigations .. .. .	20
Food Poisoning, Mice examined .. .. .	60
Faeces for bacteriological examination .. .. .	23
Food for bacteriological examination .. .. .	3
Water for chemical examination .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	19,231
	<hr/>

*Foods Condemned.*

The amount of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption was :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat .. .. .	44	8	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Offals .. .. .	32	4	7	11
Fish .. .. .	—	8	3	5
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	8	18	—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	85	19	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## INDEX

	Page
Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1947 .. .. .	21
Ambulance Service .. .. .	9
Care of Mothers and Young Children .. .. .	3—5
Clean Food Campaign .. .. .	23
Dental Treatment .. .. .	13—14
Food Poisoning .. .. .	22
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 .. .. .	29—36
Health Centres .. .. .	13
Health Visiting .. .. .	6—7
Home Help Service .. .. .	12—13
Home Nursing .. .. .	7
Housing .. .. .	22
Mental Health .. .. .	14—18
Midwifery .. .. .	6—7
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 .. .. .	23—24
Notifiable Infectious Diseases .. .. .	18—20
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care .. .. .	10—12
Sanitary Inspection of the Area .. .. .	24—29
Scabies .. .. .	20
Tuberculosis .. .. .	21
Vaccination and Immunisation .. .. .	7—8
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	22
Vital Statistics .. .. .	23—24
Water .. .. .	22









